

ECT
450

HERVAS LABORATORIES OF
AMERICAN LINGUISTICS
BULLETIN 3

PROPER NAMES FROM THE
MUSKHOGEAN LANGUAGES

by

Noxon Toomey

St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A
Hervas Laboratories
September, 1917

F929.4

T672

W
1200
53197

PROPER NAMES FROM THE MUSKHOGEAN LANGUAGES

By NOXON TOOMEY

Extensive lists of place names and their etymology have been collected for the important American linguistic families except the Muskogean. This study was made for the little ethnical light it throws upon the Muskogean peoples. Published lists of place names that occur in the South-eastern part of the United States contain some Muskogean words but the papers have helped me very little, as all of them are incomplete and all but Gatschet's translations are uncritical.

This paper is based on a systematic survey of all present day names of Indian origin in the territory south of Tennessee and South Carolina and east of Texas. The compilation includes about eighty per cent of those names. The twenty per cent not included is composed almost equally of two parts: names from non-Muskogean sources (Iroquoian, Siouan, Yuchean, Tonican, Timuquan, African languages, etc.); and those Muskogean words which can not be translated, either on account of irreparably mutilated orthography, or because the words have lost their meaning. I have added the names the Muskhogean gave to streams, hills, prairies and to their former villages. The names of existing places and obsolete names that had a conventional spelling are listed together alphabetically. The names that are not given incorrectly in the literature are listed in the same series but by correct phonetic spelling. I do not list every existing town bearing a Muskogean name as some have names that are but variant of place names that are given. The more correct forms of names not listed will be recognizable, hence this paper lists practically all places with a Muskogean name that is translatable. I have indicated five per cent of the names as of uncertain derivation. The characterizations of Muskogean nomenclature made from an analysis of the six hundred place names and the proper names are sufficiently broad not to be affected by the errors in translation.

No one has made clear the system of personal names, titles and address of the Choctaws or of the Creeks, or published an extensive list of Muskogean personal names and titles. Space allows me to give only two hundred appellations representing the several kinds of names and titles (often used as personal names). The names are divided into the ethnical-groups: Muskoki-Seminole, and Choctaw-Chickasaw.

The bibliography includes the titles of a few works that I have not seen. The numbers in parenthesis in this paper refer to the titles in the bibliography.

NAMES OF PLACES

ABAYATCHIE creek. From Choctaw abaiyatchi, a place along the bank of a creek.

ABIHKA. Ancient Muskoki town. From aiabihka, unhealthy place; ai- is locative.

ABIKUDSHI. Ancient Muskoki town. Means little abihka; -udshi, diminutive.

ABOLO CHITO creek in Mississippi. From habalo chito, big fight; chito means big.

ACOLAPISSA. Former Muskogean tribe. From Choctaw ac-okla-pissa, people who were not watching; subject is infix between negative particle and verb.

AHIKI. Muskoki name of eastern tributary of Chattahoochee river; from Muskoki ahi-ki, sweet-potato patches; ahi is sweet-potato.

AI-IK-HUN-A. Former Choctaw Mission place. Name means: a place of learning.

AKOMI, Florida. From Muskoki akomis, a decline; from akomi's, it goes down.

ALABAMA. From the Alibamu, a tribe related to the Choctaws, formerly on the river now called Alabama. The name is known to be untranslatable. Following are the translations that have been offered, with Choctaw equivalents: Ehlla Banoh, name of a Choctaw chief (circa 1746) meaning Only (banoh) Child (ehlla); alba (the thicket) ayamule (I open or clear); alua (a burnt clearing); alba (thick vegetation) ittehnaah (gathered); here we rest, yak fohah hehpishno.

ALACHUA, Florida. From Muskoki alachua, marshy grass; not Seminole bottomless jug.

ALAFIA, Florida. From alafia, Mikasuki for buckeye tree.

ALAMUCHEE, Alabama. From Choctaw a-lu-mu-chi, an artificial hiding place; from a-, locative, lumi, to hide, -chi indicating creation or causation.

ALAUQUA, Florida. From Seminole hilaqua, sweet gum (9), (10).

ALIKCHI, Oklahoma. From Choctaw, alikchi, physician.

ALLOON LOOANSHAW. Old Choctaw town. From halun lawi ansha, big bull-frog place.

ALTAHOMAKA creek. From Choctaw alta, swift water, homaka, which is red.

ALTAMAHA, Georgia. From Choctaw al-tahmaha, a town place.

- AMALAHTA.** Ancient Chickasaw town. Romans says it meant "hat and feather."
- AMICOLALO, Georgia.** From Muskoki amico (hunting ground) t'hlatlo (fish); fishpool.
- ANATI TCHAPKO.** Muskoki for long swamp; anati, swampy brush, tchapko, long.
- ANMUCCULLE.** Said to mean "pour upon me" (?); (26).
- APALACHICOLA, Florida.** From Hitchiti a-pala-chi (on other side of) -ukola (a suffix indicating a class of people (11); if -chi indicates casual mood, then a-pala-chi-kola would mean "people made to go on other side;" the town had the auxiliary names "old town" and "large town" (11).
- APALACHEE, Georgia.** From Hitchiti a-palachi, on other side; maybe, to whoop at (8).
- APPALACHIAN.** Adjective from apalachi; Brinton translates apalachi as from the Muskoki apala (great sea) -chi (personal suf.), those by the sea.
- APATAI.** Ancient Lower Creek town. From apata'i, thing spread out as a cover.
- APOPKA, Florida.** From Muskoki tsalopoko, catfish eating place (11).
- APPOOKTA creek.** From Choctaw apokta, running a double course.
- APUNNEE creek in Alabama.** Probably from Choctaw apukanni, may-apple.
- ASHUKHUMMA.** Former Chickasaw town. From hashuk, herbage, and humma, red.
- ASSILANAPI.** Former Muskoki town. From assi, leaf, lanapi, yellow or green.
- ATAKAPA (FRANKLIN, LA.).** Name of extinct tribe. Choctaw hatak, man, upa, to eat.
- ATASI.** Ancient Muskoki town. From Muskoki atasi, war-club.
- ATCHAFALAYA, Louisiana.** From Six Towns dialect, hatcha, river, and falaia, long.
- ATCHINA-ALGI.** Old Muskoki town. From atchina, cedar tree, -algi, group of.
- ATCHINAHATCHI.** Muskoki name of a creek. From atchina, cedar, hatchi, creek.
- ATOKA, Alabama and Oklahoma.** From Choctaw atoka, in another place.
- ATTAPULGUS, Georgia.** From Muskoki iti, wood, and apulgis, bored with holes, the name given to the dog-wood.
- AYANABI.** From Muskoki iyanabi, iron wood.
- BATAPAN BOGUE.** Former name of a creek. From Choctaw nita, bear, pin, either suffix "one" or postpositional "our," bok, creek; one bear creek (8).
- BATON ROUGE, Louisiana.** French for "red stick." Said to be from Choctaw words for tall cypress, or from bloody-club massacre, or name of Choctaw chief.
- BAYOU, Kentucky.** From the French form of the Choctaw word bok, a small stream.
- BAYOUGOULA, Louisiana.** Muskhogeian tribe. From Choctaw bok, creek, and okla, people.
- BAYOU CHICOT, Louisiana.** From Choctaw bok, creek, and Creole French for "tree stump."

- BAYOU NATCHEZ.** From bok, creek, and French name for the tribe named Nakche.
- BIAHELA.** Former town in Mississippi. From Choctaw bai-yi-ila, lone white oak (8).
- BIBA WILA** creek. From Six Towns bai-yi, white oak, and wai-la, leaning.
- BILOXI,** Mississippi. Small Siouan tribe. Said to be from Choctaw bulohchi, hickory bark (8), or from bok luksi, terrapin creek; "worthless" (10), ?
- BOCHEE,** Georgia. From Choctaw buhti, white sumach.
- BOGALUSA,** Louisiana. From Choctaw bok, creek, and lusa, black.
- BOGUE CHITTO.** Town and creek in Mississippi. See Bokchito.
- BOGUE FALAYA (FALIA)** bay in Louisiana. From Choctaw bok, creek, and falaia, long.
- BOGUE FALLAH (PHALIAH)** creek in Mississippi. See Bogue Falaya.
- BOGUE HOMO** creek in Mississippi. From Hooma dialect, bok, creek and homa, red.
- BOGUELOOSA.** Town and creek in Alabama. See Bogalusa.
- BOKCHITO,** Alabama. From Choctaw bok, creek, and chitoh, large.
- BOK FILAMMA.** Choctaw name of a creek. From bok and filamma, a prong or branch.
- BOKSHAHA.** Former Choctaw name for Pearl river; shaha, pearl in Choctaw.
- BOK TUKLO CHITOH.** Name of a confluence of creeks; means "two big creeks."
- BOK-TA-NAK-BI CHI-TOH.** Former Choctaw name of Tennessee river. From bok-ta-nak-bi, bend in the river, chi-toh, large; Big Bend river (8).
- BOLATUSHA,** Mississippi. Choctaw bok, creek, ola, on this side, tusha, cut off.
- BUKATUNNA,** Mississippi. From Choctaw bok itu(n)-na-hah, a running together of creeks. Not from buchchah, a range of hills, and hantah, to be bright (8).
- BUCKSEHATCHEE** creek. From Muskoki buk-sih, sumach, and hatchi, river.
- BULOOKTA.** Ancient Choctaw town. From boluktah, to be square.
- BUTCHA** creek. From Choctaw but-ih, white sumach, and -cha, possessive suffix.
- BUTTIHATCHEE** river. From Choctaw but-ih, white sumach, and hatcha, river.
- CABAWFA** creek. May be from Choctaw cobufa, destroyed.
- CALOOSA,** Florida. Named from an Indian tribe; probably not translatable; has been said to mean crooked; ko-loh-lich-ih, to cut in many pieces.
- CALOOSAHATCHEE** river. From Caloosa, name of Indian tribe, and hatchi, Muskoki for river; not from Choctaw chassulah, crooked and hatcha, river (8).
- CANOOCHEE,** Georgia. From Muskoki ikanutshi, little graves; or according to Gatschet (11) from ikano dashi, graves are there.
- CASTINE BAYOU.** Bayou in Louisiana. From Choctaw caste, flee, and bok, creek (5).
- CATAHOULA,** Louisiana and Mississippi. Name of extinct tribe. From Choctaw okhutta, lake, and holitopa, beloved; or kawah, barking, chula, fox (8).

- CATAWBA**, North Carolina. Former tribe. May be from Choctaw katapa, divided or separated.
- CATOWATCHE**, Louisiana. Said to mean "turkey river;" possibly from Muskoki chatto hatchi, rock river; or Choctaw katoma hatcha, what way river.
- CENOBY**, Georgia. From Choctaw sinih, sycamore, and tohbi, white.
- CHACAHOUULA**, Louisiana. From Choctaw chaca hulwa, a large soft shell turtle.
- CHAFFELIA**. Choctaw name of a creek. From sa-falaia, I am long; sa-, I am.
- CHAKCHIUMA**. Extinct tribe. From Choctaw shakchi, crawfish, hooma, red (34).
- CHANNAHATCHEE**, Alabama. From Muskoki chahni, salubrious, hatchi, river.
- CHAPEAU PELA**. Mound in Georgia. Means whiteman's hat. From French for hat, and Muskoki pela, meaning allie's (or whitemen's).
- CHARLEY APOPKA** creek. From Muskoki tsalopopka, place for eating catfish (10).
- CHASSAHOWITZKA** river. From Seminole, said to mean "pumpkin key" (9).
- CHATELAW**. Chickasaw town. Said to mean copper town. From ChattoLANEE (?).
- CHATOOGA** county and mountains in Georgia. May mean "red rocks;" probably from Muskoki tchatu, a rock, and a locative suffix.
- CHATTAAHOOCHEE** river and town in Georgia. From Muskoki tchatu, a rock, and hutchi, marked or pictured with signs (16), (18), (7).
- CHATTANOOGA**, Tennessee. From Muskoki tchatu, rocks, noogsa, drab colored.
- CHATTOLANEE**. Old Muskoki town. From tchatu, a rock, lani, yellow; or copper.
- CHEFUNCTE** river in Louisiana. From Choctaw name for the chinkapin (6).
- CHEHAWHAW** creek. Old Muskoki town. From Cherokee (?); "where otters live."
- CHELUCCONINNY**. Old Muskoki town. From chelako, horse, and nini, trail (11).
- CHENUBBE**, Georgia. From Choctaw chia(n), you, uhbih, kill (8).
- CHIAHA**. Former Muskoki town. Said to be from Cherokee "where otters live."
- CHIAHUDSHI**. Old Muskoki town. From chiaha and diminutive -udshi, little chiaha.
- CHICKAHOMINY** creek. From Choctaw che-ki ho-mai-yih, to turn red quickly (8).
- CHICKAMAUGA**, Georgia. May be from Muskoki tchiskamaga, to become filled with snags or roots. It surely does not mean "river of death."
- CHICKASANOXEE** creek. From Choctaw chikasha anosi, Chickasaws sleep there.
- CHICKASAW**, Mississippi, Alabama, Oklahoma. From the Nation of that name. Original meaning lost. It is said to mean rebellious.
- CHICKASAWHAY** river. From Choctaw chikasha ahi, Chickasaw potato.

- CHICKASAWHACHEE** creek. From Choctaw chikasha hatcha, Chickasaw river.
- CHICKASAW BOGUE**, Alabama. From Choctaw chikasha bok, Chickasaw creek.
- CHICOPA** creek. From Choctaw shikopah, a plume; name of a missionary society.
- CHICUCHATTI**. Seminole town. From Muskokj chuki, houses, chati, red.
- CHIN-AK-BI** creek. From Six Towns Dialect. Means crooked.
- CHINCHEHOMA** creek. Named from Choctaw chief Chi(n)sha homa, Red Post Oak.
- CHINCHUBA**, Louisiana. From Choctaw hachunchuba, alligator (5); not chinissuba (8).
- CHIPOLA**, Louisiana. From Choctaw chepuli, name of a festival dance (8).
- CHITA**, Mississippi. From Muskoki chitto, snake, or Choctaw chitoha, large place.
- CHITIMACHA**, Louisiana. From the Nation of that name. Swanton derives from the Choctaw chuti imaca, those having cooking utensils; may be from the Chitimacha words for Grand river (cheti) and makea, a fishing place.
- CHOCOLOCCO**, Alabama. From Choctaw chukcho sokkoh, maple grove (8).
- CHOCKIE**, Georgia and Oklahoma. From Choctaw choki, a marten.
- CHOCTAW**, Mississippi, Alabama, Oklahoma. From the nation of that name. Has been said to mean charming voice, and separation, but the meaning is lost.
- CHOCTAWHATCHI**. Muskoki name of a river. From Chata hatchi, Choctaw river.
- CHOKO CHATI**. Seminole town in Florida. From Muskoki choko, house, chati, red.
- CHOKOLOSKEE**, Florida. From Seminole choko, house, and losti, black.
- CHOLATCHEE** creek in Alabama. From Muskoki tsola, fox, and hatchi, river.
- CHOMONTAKALI**. Old Choctaw town. From Choctaw shomo(n) takali, hanging moss.
- CHOOKA HOOLA**. Former Choctaw town. From chukka, house, holitopa, beloved.
- CHOOKATONKCHIE** creek. From Choctaw chukka, house, tunkchi, corn.
- CHUALLEY** creek in Mississippi. From Choctaw chuahla, a cedar (8).
- CHUBBY** creek. From name of a Choctaw chief, Lucha Chuhubi, Turtle Killer.
- CHUKAFALAYA**. Former Chickasaw town. From Choctaw chukka, house, falala, long.
- CHUKFI AHIHLA BOK**. Choctaw name of Dancing Rabbit creek; chukfi, rabbit.
- CHULAHOMA** creek in Mississippi. From Choctaw chula, fox and homa, red.
- CHULATCHEE**. Stream in Mississippi. From Muskoki tso-la hatchi, fox river.
- CHULA**, Georgia and Louisiana. From Choctaw chula, fox.
- CHULAFINNEE**, Alabama. From Muskoki tso-la fin-i, fox on high.
- CHULOTA**, Florida. From Choctaw chula, fox, ota, fen.
- CHUNCHULA**, Alabama. From Choctaw chun-chula, thy fox (8).

- CHUNKEY.** Town and stream in Mississippi. From Choctaw chunki, a marten.
- CHUNKEY CHITTO.** Former Choctaw village. From chunki chitto, a large marten.
- CLAYHATCHIE,** Alabama. From Muskoki, t'li, Arrow and hatchi, river.
- COAHOMA.** County and town in Mississippi. From Choctaw koi, panther, and homa, red.
- COAHUTTA.** Mountains and town in Georgia. From Muskokj koa hutta, bright cliffs, probably referring to a limestone ridge in Northern Georgia.
- COASATTA.** Bluff on the Tombigbee. From Choctaw koi, panther, sak-tih, bluff.
- COATOPA,** Alabama. From Choctaw coa, broken, topa, lodge or sleeping house.
- COCHECALECHEE** river. From Choctaw koche-kotahlichj, place where reeds are trimmed down to make arrows, hence "trim cane" but not "broken arrow."
- COE.** Town in Georgia. If from Choctaw: col, a panther.
- COILA (CUILA).** Town in Mississippi. From Choctaw col illa, dead panther.
- COFFEDELIA.** From Choctaw kafi talala, sassafras thicket.
- COLOHATCHEE,** Florida. May be from colok'hatchi, creek in a ravine.
- CONCHA.** Former Choctaw town. From kanshak, a reed-brake.
- CONCHACHITO.** Former Choctaw town. From kanshak chito, a large reed-brake.
- CONCHA CONSAPA.** Old Choctaw town. From kanshak o(n)sapa, reed-brake field.
- CONCHARTEE.** Town in Oklahoma. From Muskoki ikana, earth, cha(r)ti, red.
- CONCHATIKPI.** Former Choctaw town. From kanshak tikpi, cane-brake knob.
- CONECHITO.** Former Choctaw town. From Choctaw konih, skunk, chito, large.
- CONEHATTA,** Mississippi. From Choctaw konih hutta, whitish pole-cat.
- CONEY.** Town in Georgia. From Choctaw konih, skunk.
- COOCHIE,** Louisiana. Possibly from Choctaw coochi, ejected, cast out.
- COONGEETO.** Choctaw name for a flat. From kunshak chitto, large cane-brake.
- COOSA,** Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma. From tribe named Kusha; "cane-brake" (people?).
- COOSADA,** Alabama. From Muskoki Kusata the name of a tribe; meaning lost (11).
- COOSAHATCHI.** Muskoki town. From Kusa, name of a tribe, hatchi, river (14).
- COOSAWHATCHIE.** River and town in South Carolina. See Coosahatchi.
- COPIAH,** Mississippi. From Choctaw kopipiah, a poor place.
- COSSAWATTEE.** River in Georgia. See Coosawhatchie.
- COUECHITOU.** Former Choctaw town. From koi chito, large panther.
- COULEE KINEY,** Louisiana. From Choctaw kuhlih, waterspring, kinahli, falling.
- COUSHATTA,** Louisiana. From Choctaw koa, arm, and shakba, broken (8).
- COWETA.** County in Georgia. See Cusseta.

- CULLEOKA.** Town in Tennessee. From Choctaw *kuli oka*, spring water.
- CUSHTUSA,** Mississippi. Probably from Muskoki *kusih-tusa*, a dark or poorly lighted place; said to be from Choctaw *kashtih-asha*, fleas are there (15).
- CUSSETA,** Alabama, Georgia. May be from the Yuchi word for man; Gatschet derives it from Muskoki *kasihta*, light, or coming from the sun.
- CUTHA.** Former Choctaw town. From *kutih a*, the red hawthorn(s).
- CUTHI UCKEHACA.** Choctaw town. From *kutih okahakka*, red hawthorn(s) in water.
- DACULA.** Town in Georgia. From Muskoki *takula*, down (stream), or below.
- DANCING RABBIT CREEK,** Mississippi. See its original name: *chukfi luma hihlah bok*.
- EASTANOLLEE.** Town in Georgia. From Muskoki *isti nol-li*, term for white man.
- EBITA POOCOLA CHITTO.** Former Choctaw village. From *ibetep okla chitto*, means larger town by the fountain-head or river source; *ibetep*, water source.
- EBITA POOCOLA SKATANE.** Means "lesser town by the river head;" *okla* means collection of people or village; *iskitini*, means small or lesser.
- ECHACONNEE (ECKACONNEE).** Town in Georgia. From Muskoki for beaver stream (11).
- ECHASHOTEE.** Former Seminole town. From Muskoki *echas hoti*, beaver his house.
- ECHOLA.** Town in Alabama. From Choctaw *al-chula*, a fox-run.
- ECUNCHATE.** Former Muskoki town. From Muskoki *ikuna*, earth and *chati*, red.
- ECUNHUTKE.** Former Muskoki town. From Muskoki *ikuna*, earth and *hutki*, white.
- ECHUSE ISLIGAU.** Muskoki town. May mean "where a young thing was found" (26).
- ECONHOLLOWAY.** Former Seminole town. From *ikana*, earth, and *halue*, high (9).
- EMUCKFAW (EMAUFAW),** Alabama. From Muskoki word meaning "shell medal" (6).
- ENITACHOPCO,** Alabama. From Choctaw *enitak hopako*, where we left at day-break.
- ESTABOGA,** Alabama. From Muskoki *isti apogita*, where people go to live temporarily.
- ESTABUTCHIE,** Mississippi. From Choctaw *isti abuhstshih*, mourning people; *isti*, people.
- ETENAI AH.** Former Seminole town. From Seminole for scrub under-brush (9).
- ETOWAH,** Georgia. From Cherokee ?; said to be from Muskoki *eto-ofa*, in the woods; from Choctaw *hetoka*, ball ground (8); and Seminole "boat poling" (9).
- ETUCK CHUKKE.** From Muskoki *itulki chukke* (blue); people of the blue woods.
- EUFULA,** Alabama, Oklahoma. From *Yufala*, a former Muskoki town; meaning *is long lost*.

- EUKABA**, Mississippi. From Choctaw yukaba, a glen.
- FAHKAHNATCHEEA** river in Florida. From Seminole for dirty or muddy river.
- FAKIT CHIPINTA**. Old Choctaw town. From Choctaw, means a very small turkey.
- FALIAH**. Town in Louisiana. From Choctaw fallah, long.
- FALUKTA BUNNEE**. Choctaw town. From falukta bunnĭ, fox squirrel doubled up.
- FALUSLAKAHA** creek in Florida. From Seminole falus, bottle, 'lakah, large.
- FANNEGUSHA** creek in Mississippi. See Funnegusha.
- FENACHA** creek in Alabama. Means Turkey creek.
- FINHOLOWAY** river. From Muskoki fin-halul, high log foot bridge (11).
- FOSHEE**. Town in Alabama. From the Muskoki word foshi, a bird.
- FUNNEGUSHA** creek. From Muskoki foni-gusha, bone people; those who pick bones.
- FUSI HUTCHI**. Former Muskoki town. From Muskoki fusi, bird, hutchi, tail.
- FUSKEY**, Mississippi. Formerly fusi-hatchi, from Muskoki fusi hatchi, bird river (11).
- HABOLIH CHITOLIT**. Choctaw name of a creek. Means "greatly diminished" (8).
- HACHOTUKNI**. Choctaw name of a bluff on the Tombigbee; word means turtle.
- HALLOKA**, Georgia. Possibly from Choctaw haloka, loved out of reverence (sacred).
- HALPATI OKI**. Means alligator water. Old Mikasuki name of Alligator Swamp.
- HANKA ULLAH**. Former Choctaw town. From hankha, wild goose, and ola, crying.
- HAPOHKA**. Old Choctaw town. From hapoliha, a greatly diminished place.
- HASUNLAWI**. Former Choctaw town. Named from Chief Yasunla-ubi, Leech Killer.
- HATCHAPALOO**. Creek in Mississippi. From Muskoki hatchi, river and apalooa, a part; means an especial part or portion of the river.
- HATCHEE**. Towns in Alabama and Mississippi. From Muskoki hatchi, creek.
- HATCHECHUBBA**, Alabama. From Muskoki hatchi tchaba, halfway creek.
- HATCHECHUBBEE** creek. From Choctaw chief Hatchi-chi Ubbi, Little Creek Killer.
- HATCHISHE** creek in Mississippi. From Choctaw hatchushi, a little creek.
- HATCHI-THLUCCO**. Muskoki name of a creek. From hatchi t(h)luko, big creek.
- HATCHI CAMESA**. Muskoki name of a creek. From hatchi kamesa, quiet creek.
- HATCHE-CANANE**. Muskoki name of a creek. Means crooked creek (26).
- HENUBBY** creek. From Choctaw chief Henunubbi, Hawk Killer.
- HIKKIHAW**. Former Chickasaw town. From Choctaw hikiiah, to stand still.
- HILLABEE** creek. From Muskoki hilapi, quickness or quick-flowing (11).

- HITCHAPUKSASSI.** Seminole town. From Muskoki hitchapuk, pipes, sassi, many.
- HITCHITA.** Town in Oklahoma. From Muskoki ahitchita, to look up stream.
- HITCHITEE.** See Hitchita. Cushman gives; hishi itih, hairy mouth as meaning.
- HIYOO WUNNEE.** Late Choctaw town. From h̄yuhlih, they stand, uni, berries.
- HIZPOCHEE.** Lake in Florida. Formerly hitchi-udtchi, little hitchita.
- HLAHO KALKA.** Former Muskoki town. From hlalo, fish, akalgāda, to separate; means "fish distributing market."
- HLANUDSHIAPALA.** Late Muskoki town. Means "a little mountain beyond (apala)."
- HLAPHLAKO.** Old Muskoki town. From Muskoki hlap, cane or reed, hlako, big (11).
- HOBACHIT YUKPA.** Choctaw name of a shoal. Hobachit, echo, yukpah, laughing.
- HOBUCK BOGUE.** Creek in Mississippi. From Choctaw hobuck bok, coward creek.
- HODCHODKEE** creek in Georgia. From Muskoki hotsadkees, it is marked.
- HOITHLI WAHLI.** Former Muskoti town. Means divided by fights or dissensions.
- HOMER,** Louisiana. Was named Mouma from Choctaw clan The Moyuma; means everyone (8).
- HOMOCHITO.** Town and river in Mississippi. See Humecheto.
- HOMOSASSA,** Florida. From Seminole homo, peppers, sassa, many.
- HONTOKOLO** creek in Mississippi. From Six Town dialect hontuklo, seven.
- HOOLKA (HOULKA),** Mississippi. Said to be from Muskoki holwahkasi, helpless one.
- HOOPA ULLA.** Former Choctaw town. From Choctaw opa, owl, ola, hooting.
- HOPOCA.** Town in Mississippi. From hopahka, the tribal name of the Cobb Indians; may be from Choctaw hapaki, remote or distantly removed.
- HOTALIHUYANA.** Former Muskoki town. From hutali, wind, huyana, passing (11).
- HOUMA.** Town in Louisiana. From the Houma, a lower Choctaw tribe, originally called sakchi-hooma, meaning red (hooma) crawfish (sakchi) (34).
- HUHLITAIGA.** Former Muskoki town. From huli taiga, war ford (11).
- HULIWAHLI.** Old Muskoki town. Huli, war, awahlita, to divide into factions.
- HUMECHETO** creek in Mississippi. From Choctaw humma, red, chitoh, greatly.
- HUSH-IH BOK.** Choctaw name of Sun Creek. Hush-ih means sun.
- HUSHPUCANA** creek. From Choctaw hushpa ikania, lost by fire.
- HUSHUKWA.** Late Choctaw town. From hushukih-wa, cannot graze, or hushukih wak, grazing cattle; to mean "a superior place" (8) requires alhasho-kak.
- HYPOLUXO.** Town in Florida. Corrupted from haiyip, lake, hopulka, to be wide.
- IBETOUPA.** Name of a tribe. See Ebita.

- IKANACHAKA.** Late Muskoki town. From ikana, ground, atchaka, beloved (11).
- IKANACHATI.** Former Muskoki town. From ikana, ground, chati, red.
- IKANHATKI.** Former Muskoki town. From ikana, ground, hatki, white.
- ILA (ILLA).** Town in Georgia. From Choctaw illa, dead.
- IMUKFA.** Late Muskoki town. From Hitchiti, shells or metallic things like them.
- INKILLIS TAMAHA.** Former Six Town village. From Choctaw word for town (tamaha) and word said to mean "English;" was an English trading post.
- INTATCHKALGI.** Muskoki town. Said to mean "collection of beaver dams" (11).
- ISHTPOONFA HAIYIP.** Choctaw lake name. Ishtpoonfa, powder horn, haiyip, lake.
- ISSAQUENA,** Mississippi. From Choctaw issi, deer, and okhina, river (8).
- ISTACHATTA,** Florida. From a Seminole appellation; isti, men, chate, red.
- ISTOPOGA** lake, in Florida. From Muskoki isti, man, poga, dead.
- ITAWAMBA,** Mississippi. Named from Ita Wampa (The Wooden Dish), daughter of a Chickasaw chief; also given as iti al obinili, Wooden Seat (8).
- ISTUDSHILAIKA.** Old Muskoki town. From istudshi, child, laika, laying there.
- ITA.** Town in Mississippi. From Choctaw ita, the wood.
- ITI SHANA.** Choctaw name of a creek. Means twisting (shana) wood (iti).
- ITTABENA.** Town in Mississippi. Choctaw itaba, into each other, nowah, walking.
- ITUMA,** Mississippi. From Choctaw ituma, a summer town; place a short distance away.
- IUKA,** Mississippi. From Choctaw i yuk hana, where two roads cross.
- KAILAIDSHI.** Muskoki town. Gatschet gives: ika ilaidshis, his head I kill.
- KANCHATI.** Former Alibamu town. From kanchati, cane.
- KETCHEPEDAKEE (KITCHABADOGGA)** creek, in Alabama. Probably from the Muskoki hitchi opataki, river where the maize is spread out (14).
- KISATCHIE,** Louisiana. May be from Choctaw kisachi, "parched ground."
- KOONCE.** Town in Georgia. Probably from Muskoki for skunk.
- KULLITUKLO.** Town in Oklahoma. From Choctaw kuli, springs, tuklo, two.
- KULLY CHAHA.** Town in Oklahoma. From Choctaw kuli, spring, chahah, high.
- KULUMI.** Former Muskoki town. From kulumi, I clinch (11).
- KYMULGA.** Town in Alabama. From Muskoki kimulgis, it bubbles.
- LACOOCHEE,** Florida. Muskoki 'le-katchki, where cane is broken to make arrows.
- LAPITTAH BOK.** Choctaw name of Buck Creek. Lapittah means buck.
- LATCHA HOA.** Former Chickasaw town. From lutch, terrapin, hoa, half-grown.
- LETOHATCHEE** creek, in Alabama. From Muskoki leto, swamp, hatchi, river.
- LOACHAPOHA,** Alabama. From Muskoki lutch, terrapin, poka, killing place.
- LOBOUTCHA (LOBUTCHY),** Mississippi. From Choctaw lahbuchih, to make warm.
- LOCHLOOSE.** Town in Florida. From Choctaw lutch, terrapin, loosa, black.

- LOCKTSHAPOKA.** Seminole town. Muskoki loktsha popka, acorns to eat (9).
- LOKSACHUMPA.** Former Seminole town. From Mjkasuki, means broad swamp.
- LONOTISKA HATCHI.** Muskoki name of Flint Creek, the proper translation.
- LOOSASCOONA.** Choctaw name of a creek. From yallus (leach) iskuna (entrails).
- LOOXAHOMA,** Mississippi. From Choctaw luksi, terrapin, homa, red.
- LOOXAPALIA.** Town in Alabama. From looksi apullila, floating turtle.
- LUSTEE.** Creek in Alabama. From Muskoki lusti, black.
- LUKFA.** Former Seminole town. From Seminole lukfi, earth or dirt.
- LUKFATA (LUKFLIPPA),** Oklahoma. Was lukfi ai apa, eat dirt there, deer-lick (15).
- LUSSAH HOCHETOH.** Choctaw name of a swamp. Means big swamps; hoche-toh, big.
- LUSSAH KOHNI.** Choctaw name of swamp. From lussah, swamp, kohni, polecat.
- LUTCHAPOGA.** Former Muskoki town. See Loachapoha.
- LUXOMNI.** Town in Georgia. From Muskoki for terrapin.
- MATTAWANA.** Town in Alabama. From Muskoki matawana, in close proximity.
- MAYAIMI.** Lake in Florida. Said to mean "very large water" (10).
- MEGAHEE,** Georgia. Originally miko hopali, Muskoki for war chief.
- MEKUSUKEY,** Oklahoma. The name of a tribe of the Hitchiti; meaning is lost.
- MI-AH-SHOH-BIH.** Name of a Choctaw town. Means "to go in advance" (8).
- MICANOPY,** Florida. From a Chief of the Seminoles. May mean "chief of chiefs."
- MICO (MICCO).** Town in Florida. From Muskoki miko, king or chief.
- MICCOSUKEE or MICCOSULEE.** Town and lake in Florida. See Mekusukey.
- MINCO (MINGO),** Georgia, Mississippi, Oklahoma. From Choctaw minko, king or chief.
- MINCOHOMA.** Town in Mississippi. From Choctaw minko, chief, homa, red.
- MISHAWAKA,** Indiana. Shawnee "red earth;" not from Choctaw mishawayah ka (8).
- MOBILE,** Alabama. From maubila, ancient Choctaw town; meaning lost. Cushman derives from moma binah, Choctaw for "principal lodge;" binah, lodge.
- MUCKALEE.** County in Georgia. From the Choctaw tribe Mukalasha. See Muklasa.
- MUKLASA.** Town in Oklahoma and a former Alibamu town. From the Mukalasha, a Muskogean tribe. Derived from Muskoki imuklasha, opposite people.
- MUSCOGEE.** County in Georgia, towns in Florida, Georgia and Oklahoma. Collective name for Muskoki tribes. Probably means swampy or open marshy land.
- NACOOCHEE,** Georgia. From Choctaw nakoochi, merchants, traders.

- NAHEOLA.** Town in Alabama. From Choctaw nahula, white man.
- NANACHEHAW.** Town in Mississippi. From Choctaw nanachiha, a kind of cedar.
- NANAFALIA,** Alabama. From Choctaw nan a fallia, where something long is.
- NANNAHUBBA.** Town in Alabama. From Choctaw nunih uba, hill above.
- NAPANEE,** Mississippi. From Choctaw na punni, something to twist rope or yarn; a spinning-wheel.
- NAPISSA.** See Quinapissa.
- NATCHEZ,** Mississippi. From the Nakteche Tribe. Meaning unknown; may be from the Chitimacha naetche, a warrior. Said to be from Choctaw anukwayuchih, to hurry, or nachuffi, to break off from (8); naksika "side away from" (14).
- NATCHITOCHES.** Parish and town in Louisiana. Means little Natchez.
- NASHOBA.** County in Mississippi. Town in Oklahoma. From Choctaw nashoba, wolf.
- NAUFATA** creek. From Choctaw nofupi fatcha, straight beech tree.
- NITA.** Town in Mississippi. From Choctaw nita, bear.
- NIITAYUMA,** Mississippi. From Choctaw nita, bear, yummah, yonder.
- NOCHONUBBI** creek. Choctaw nakshonbi, stench, ubbi, to kill, stench that kills.
- NOTASULGA,** Alabama. From Muskoki for Bear Clan, Nokosalgi; algi, a collective.
- NOWATA.** Town in Oklahoma. From Choctaw ai nowat a, the walking-place.
- NOXUBEE (NOXUBA).** County in Mississippi. From Choctaw nakshobi, offensive odor (8).
- NUNIH WAIYAH.** Choctaw name of a mound. From nunih, mound, waiyah, leaning.
- NUSIH CHIAH.** Choctaw name of a creek. From nusih, sleep, chiah, you; means metaphorically "taken by surprise" (8).
- NUYAKA.** Town and creek in Oklahoma. Muskoki phononym for New York.
- OAKFUSKEE,** Alabama. Muskoki akfuski, a point of ground between a confluence of rivers. From ak, down (stream), faski, sharp (11).
- OAKTABA.** Town in Oklahoma. Means "sand."
- OAKTEWALLY.** Former Choctaw town. From Choctaw o-ti wallh, exhibiting chestnuts.
- OAKTIBBEE** creek. From Choctaw oaka-ti-ubbi, killed in the water.
- OCALA,** Florida, Mississippi. From Choctaw oka, water, ulla, noisy.
- OCCLICHEE** creek. From Choctaw okl'uchee, their name for the Uchee Indians.
- OCHE APOFAW.** See odshi-apofa.
- OCHEESEEE,** Florida. From Muskoki odshisi, hickory nut or Choctaw ochisi, small well.
- OCHISIALGI.** Late Seminole town. From The Ochisi, a tribe; meaning lost.
- OCKLOKONEE,** Georgia. Said to mean "yellow water" (9), (10).
- OCKLOCKNEE (OKLOCHNEE),** Florida. From Seminole, okeloknee, much bent.

- OCHUECOLA creek.** Formerly ochesi-ola. Hitchiti for "The Ochesi."
- OKLIMENTAH creek.** From Choctaw okl-imenta, people just come or arrived.
- OKMULGEE.** Town in Alabama. See Okmulgi.
- OKAKAPASSA.** Former Choctaw town. From Choctaw oka, water, kuppissa, cold.
- OKLAWAHA, Florida.** Probably from Mikasuki oka lawaha, water muddy in there (9); also said to be from okla yauha, people subject to fever (4).
- OCONEE, Georgia, Oklahoma.** Old Muskoki town. From Cherokee okoni eknoni, great big water.
- ODSHI-APOFA.** From Muskoki odshi api, hickory tree, ofa, locality; hickory grove.
- OFAHOMA, Mississippi.** From Choctaw ofa, dogs, homa, red.
- OGEECHEE, Georgia, Oklahoma.** From Okeechee, Muskoki name for Yuchi Indians.
- OKA AKOBLI.** From Choctaw oka, water, akobli, where the biting (good fishing) is.
- OKA ALTAKALA.** Former Choctaw town. From oka altakala, between the waters.
- OKA CHASH-PO HOSH.** A Choctaw name for the Mississippi river. Means the (hosh) ancient (chashpo) water (oka).
- OKACHIKAMA, Mississippi.** From Choctaw oka, water, chikama hikia, you laid there.
- OKACHIPPA.** Choctaw name of a cataract. From oka (water) shippa, run down.
- OKAHOLA, Mississippi.** From Choctaw oka, water, hulya, filtered.
- OKAHUMKA, Florida.** Probably from Hitchiti oka, water, humka, first.
- OKA HULLA.** Choctaw name of a stream. From oka, water, hulla, beloved.
- OKALOOSA, Louisiana.** From Choctaw oka, water, loosa, black.
- OKATA.** Old Muskoki town. From Muskoki okata, brier break.
- OKATALAYA.** Former Choctaw town. From oka talaya, a puddle.
- OKATIBEE, Mississippi.** From Choctaw oka itibih, where there was a battle in the water.
- OKATOMA creek.** Probably from Choctaw oka tomba, very good water.
- OK-A-TO-MI.** Old Choctaw town. Said to mean "sunshine in water."
- O-KAU-OKEH HATCHI.** Muskoki name of a creek. Means "river with falls."
- OKATUPPA, Alabama.** From Choctaw oka tappa, water that is cut off.
- OKEFINOKEE.** Swamp in Georgia. From Hitchiti oki, water, finoki, waving or shaking.
- OKEHUMPKEE.** Former Seminole town. From Mikasuki oki, water, humpki, dangerous.
- OKENACHITTO creek.** Probably from Six Town oke, water, nachito, something big.
- OKFUSKUDSHI.** Late Muskoki town. Means Little Okfuski; -udshi is diminutive.
- OK-HI-NA CHI-TOH.** Choctaw name of a river, from okhina, river, chitoh, big.

- OKI. Town in Georgia. From Mikosuki, oki, water.
- OKICHOBEE, Florida. From Seminole or Mikasuki oki, water, chobi, large.
- OKI-TIYAKIN. From Hitchiti oki, water, tiyakin, bending or whirling.
- OKI ULLA. Mikasuki name of a creek. From oki, water, ulla, noisy.
- OKLAHOMA. From Choctaw okla, people, homa, red (and ? ichuka, home of).
The Creeks wrongly claim it is from their words okla fona, sand burr land.
- OKLA LELIH. Choctaw town. From okla, people, lelih, who plough; or white men.
- OKLO KONEE river. Said to mean "yellow water" but originally not Muskogean.
- OKMULGI river. From Hitchiti oki, water, mulgis, bubbling or "boiling."
- OKSHASH creek. From Choctaw okshash, means a mush made of acorns.
- OK-SHAU-LIH. Ancient Choctaw town. Means "to be fair or light or clean."
- OKTAHA. Town in Oklahoma. See Oaktaha.
- OKTAHATCHEE, Florida. From Mikasuki okta, sandy, hatchi, river.
- OKTAHATKE. Former Seminole town. From okta hutki, white sand.
- OKTAK TOHBOKOLIH prairie. From Choctaw oktak, prairie, tohbokolih, bluish-white.
- OKTAMULKA, Alabama. Means "quicksand" in Muskoki.
- OKTCHAYUDSHI. Former Muskoki town. Said to mean "little compact town."
- OKTIBEHAW, Mississippi. Probably from oka ittibih-ha, place of a fight in the water.
- OKTOC, Mississippi. From Choctaw oktak, prairie.
- OLA, Alabama. From Choctaw ola, "on this side of."
- OLALEE, Alabama. From Muskoki olalees, to reach or arrive at.
- OLITASHA (HOLIHTASHA). Choctaw name for an old American settlement.
From holihta, palisade or fort, asha, is there; or "fort town."
- OLOKIKANA. Seminole name of Spotted Lake. Means: lake spotted with islands.
- OLUSTEE, Alabama, Florida. From Muskoki o-e-wa, water, lusti, black.
- OMUSSEE, Alabama. Formerly called emussas (creek), means "tributary" in Muskoki.
- ONALASKA, Arkansas. From Choctaw ona luhcha, to arrive being wet (8).
- OOSTANAULA. River in Georgia. See Eastanollee.
- OPELIKA, Alabama. From Muskoki, opilua, swamp, laikata, to be stretched out.
- OPELOUSAS, Louisiana. From Choctaw. Probably from ope, leggings, loosa, black.
- OPILLAKO river. From Muskoki opilua, swamp, thlako, large.
- OPINE, Alabama. If from Muskogean source is from Muskoki apukanni, may-apple.
- OSCEOLA, Mississippi, Alabama. From name of Muskoki chief Asseola, Rising Sun.
- OSKABOGUE, Mississippi. From Choctaw oski, cane, bok, creek.

- OSKELAGNA.** Former Choctaw town. From Choctaw oski, cane, lakni, yellow.
- OSKI HLOPAH.** Choctaw name of a creek, from oski, cane, hlopah, stripped.
- OSKOBA.** Choctaw name of a village. From oski holba, small cane or cane-like.
- OSKODEGA.** Muskoki name of a flat. Means pebbly stretch.
- OSSAHUTCHEE,** Georgia. From ossa, eagle swarm, hatchi, river.
- OSSANIPPA (OSANIPPA),** Alabama. From ossa, eagles, nippa, carcasses.
- OSUKTALAYA.** Former Choctaw town. From oksak talaya, hickory grove.
- O-SUN-NUP-PA.** Former Muskoki town. From Muskoki for "moss" (26).
- OSYKA,** Mississippi. From Choctaw osika, the white heron.
- OTAKOOCHIE** creek. From Choctaw ot-akoochi, an unusual thing dug or fished up.
- O-TEL-WHO-YAU-NAU.** Former Muskoki town. Said to mean hurricane town (26).
- OTIPALIN.** Former Muskoki town. From oti, a large field, palin, completed or all worked.
- OTOCKLAWFA,** Mississippi. From Choctaw oktawk lawfa, winnowed prairie; cleared field.
- OTUCKALOFA.** Creek in Mississippi. See Otockalawfa.
- OWATOMY.** Choctaw name, probably from owa, a hunt, tomi, in the sunshine (8).
- PACHITA (PACHUTA),** Georgia. Said to be from Choctaw for "opossum creek" (10).
- PADSHILAIKA.** Muskoki name for Pigeon Town. From padshi laikas, pigeon to sit.
- PAKAN-TALAHASSI.** Former Muskoki town. From ipakana, may-apple, italua, town, hassi, ancient (11). Stidham gives: "old peach orchard town."
- PAFUHLOHA.** Old Choctaw village. From pafuhloha meaning "swelling or knobs."
- PALATKA,** Florida. Said to be from Seminole waca ak pilatka, cow driving ford (10).
- PANASOFFKE,** Florida. From Seminole pane sofke, deep valley.
- PANOLA,** Georgia, Alabama, Oklahoma. From Choctaw ponola, cotton.
- PAOLI,** Georgia. Originally Pakali, from wife of Tushka Apela (Warrior Helper).
- PASCAGOULA,** Mississippi. From Southern Choctaw dialect paska, bread, ogla, people.
- PASKUS** creek. From Choctaw chief Pash-kus which means "a child."
- PELAHATCHI** creek. From Choctaw pehla hatchi, dividing creek.
- PENAIONTALA.** Six Town name of a creek. Means boat landing (15); penai, boat.
- PENSACOLA,** Florida. Probably from Southern Choctaw penusha, row boats, okla, people. Gannett gives: pan-sha-okla, "hair people" which seems wrong.

- PEN-WA CHO-KOD-CHI.** Old Muskoki town. From penwa, turkey, chokodchi, house.
- PIAKUHCHI.** Choctaw name of a creek. From piakuhchi, rippling.
- PINOLA, Mississippi.** Probably from Choctaw pin ola, our place on this side (of —).
- PINTHLOCCO creek.** From Muskoki pin t'lukko, a large fowl probably capon.
- PISHNO.** Choctaw name of a village. From Choctaw pishno, we, us, all of us.
- PITHLACHOCCO.** Lake in Florida. From Seminole pishla, boat, chok-ko, house (ship).
- POHCHISHATCHEE creek.** From Muskoki pohchishwa, hatchet, hatchi, river.
- PONCHATOLA, Louisiana.** From Choctaw poncha, Ilex sp., tuhla, place where they grow.
- PONCHISHATCHEE creek.** From Muskoki, means: "our Allie's creek."
- PONCHITOAWA.** Creek in Louisiana. From Bayou Lacomb Choctaw, means "singing hair" (5).
- PONOKA, Alabama.** Probably from Choctaw ponokalo, they spin or twist rope.
- PONTOCOLA, Mississippi.** From Choctaw panki, grapes, takola, hanging (8).
- PONTOTOC, Mississippi.** Possibly from Choctaw panshta, a weed, oktak, prairie (15).
- PUCCUN TALLAU HASSI.** Former Muskoki town. Means: may-apples old town (26).
- PUHCHI YOSHOBAB.** Former Choctaw village. From puhchi, pigeon, yoshobah, lost.
- QUINAPISSA.** An Indian Tribe. From Choctaw kuhna, persons, pissa, to see (34).
- ROOSKOOS TOKALI.** From the Choctaw puskus, child, tokali, to fire a gun.
- SABOUGLA, Mississippi.** From Muskoki sabagla, they stand erect.
- SAKATONCHEE, Mississippi.** From Choctaw shaka tanshi, hog corn.
- SAWACKLAHATCHEE creek.** From Muskoki sawakla, raccoon town, hatchi, river.
- SAWOKLA, Oklahoma.** From Hitchiti sawi, raccoon, ukla, town.
- SAWOKLI-UDSHI.** Former Muskoki town. Means little Sawokli; -udshi, diminutive.
- SCHATULGA, Georgia.** From The Schatchulgi or Crawfish gens, a phratric of the Creeks.
- SCOOBÁ, Mississippi.** From Choctaw oscooba, worn down from oski holba, reed break.
- SELETEGA.** Muskoki name of a plain. From suli tega, a meeting plain. —
- SEMINOLE, Florida, Oklahoma, Georgia.** From the Muskhogeian tribe, the Seminoles, or Isti seminole. Name probably meant run-aways, separated ones or renegades.
- SENATOBIA, Mississippi.** From Choctaw sinih tohbi a, my white sycamore (8).
- SENEATCHA creek.** From Choctaw sinih, sycamore, hatcha, river.
- SHOCCO (SHOCCOE), Mississippi, Alabama.** From Muskoki for house.
- SHOCKALOO creek in Mississippi.** From Muskoki, means "home place."

- SHOEBOOTEE (SHUBUTA)**, Mississippi. From Choctaw shobotah, smoking (8).
- SHUQUALAK**, Mississippi. Possibly from Choctaw shawalaka, not widely branching.
- SIAM YO-SHU-BA**. Former Choctaw village. From siah, I am, yoshiba, lost.
- SIBOGLAHATCHA**, Mississippi. From Choctaw issuba okla, horse herd, hatcha, river.
- SINTA BAYOU**. Creek in Mississippi. From Choctaw sinti, snake, bayou, Creole for bok.
- SOENLOVIE** creek. Corrupted from Six Town original iasunla-bi, leech killer.
- SOFKAHATCHEE**. Creek in Alabama. From Muskoki sofki, a corn mush, hatchi, river.
- SOFKEE**, Georgia. From Muskoki sofki, a corn mush or Tom Fuller.
- SOLGOHACHIA**, Arkansas. If from Choctaw from sokko, a muscadine, hachia, river.
- SOOCHEAH**. Former Choctaw town. From shookha, hog, i-ah, here (26).
- SOOKALENA** creek. From Choctaw ia sun labi, leech-killer (15).
- SOOKANATCHIE**. Creek in Mississippi. From Choctaw sooka(n), hog, hatchi, river.
- SOQUEE**. River in Georgia. Probably from Muskoki sofki, a corn mush.
- SOUGUAHATCHEE**. Creek in Alabama. From soo-ga, rattle or cymbal, hatchi, river (16).
- SOWHATCHEE**, Georgia. Originally saw-nook hatchi. From Muskoki, means "mad river."
- SUCARNOOCHE** creek. From Choctaw suka, hog, noochi, wallow.
- SUKA-ISPOKA**. Former Muskoki town. From suka, hog, ispoka, a killing place.
- SUKATANSHE**, Mississippi. See Chookatonkchie.
- SULI-MIKO**. Former Muskoki town. From Muskoki suli, buzzard, miko, chief (11).
- TAKALEECHE**, Mississippi. From Choctaw takalichih, to put down.
- TACOA**, Alabama. See Toccoa.
- TALALA**. Creek in Oklahoma. See Talula.
- TALASSEE**, Georgia. See Tallassee.
- TALATIGI**. Former Muskoki town. From italua, town, atigi, at the end (11).
- TALESE**. Old Muskoki town probably same as Tallassee. Pickett records as from Muskoki tal-o-fau, a town, ese, taken.
- TALIHINA**, Oklahoma. From Six Towns dialect tali, rock, hina, road.
- TALISI (TALSI)**. Ancient Muskoki town. From Muskoki italua, town, hassi, old.
- TALLA**. Mississippi. From Choctaw talla, a palmetto.
- TALLA BOGUE** creek. From Choctaw talla, palmetto, and Creole bogue for bok.
- TALLADEGA**. Mts. Town in Alabama. From Muskoki i-tala-dega, plains or border town.
- TALLAHAGA**. Former Muskoki town. From i-tallua, town, haga, noisy.

- TALLAHALA (TALLAHALEY, ALA.).** From Choctaw tali ahlieli, standing rocks.
- TALLAHASSEE, Florida.** From Seminole itala, town, hassi, old.
- TALLAHATCHIE** river, county in Mississippi. From Choctaw tali, rock, hatchi, river.
- TALLAHATTA, Alabama.** From Muskoki i-tala hutta, white or peace town.
- TALLAHOMA, Mississippi.** From Choctaw talla homa, red rock or copper.
- TALLAPOOSA, Alabama.** Probably from Hitchiti talapusi, stranger.
- TALLASSAHATCHEE, Alabama.** From Muskoki i-tal-u'-assi, deserted town, hatchi, river.
- TALLASSEE, Alabama.** From Mikasuki tal-u'-assi, former or deserted town.
- TALLATCHEE.** Creek in Alabama. From Muskoki italua, settlement, hatchi, river.
- TALLEY, Louisiana.** From Southern Choctaw talli, rock or iron.
- TALLULA, Alabama.** River in Georgia. From Choctaw talula, a bell.
- TALLYHOMA BOK.** From Six Towns dialect tali homa, red rock (iron), bok, creek.
- TALMODSHASI.** Former Muskoki town. From Muskoki talua mutchasi, new town.
- TALOEAH, Mississippi.** From Choctaw taloahlah, to go singing.
- TALO-HO-AH.** Choctaw name of a falls in Georgia. Means continually singing.
- TALOWAH, Mississippi.** From Choctaw taloah, singing.
- TALUA HADSHO.** Former Muskoki town. From i-talua hadsho, chief war town.
- TALUA HALLUI.** Old Muskoki town. From Muskoki i-talua, town, hallui, upper.
- TALUCAH, Alabama.** From Muskoki taluka, singing.
- TALUA T'LAKO.** Former Muskoki town. From Muskoki italua t'lako, great town.
- TALUGA.** River in Florida. From Seminole taluga, singing.
- TALULA.** Muskoki name of a river. Said to mean "leaping waters."
- TAMOLA, Mississippi.** From Choctaw tamola, lost.
- TAMPA, Florida.** If Muskhogeans, from Creek itimpi, close to it, near it (11).
- TANGIPAHOA, Louisiana.** An Indian Tjibe. From Choctaw tanchi, corn, pashoha, to gather.
- TASSENOCO GOULA.** Name of a tribe. From Choctaw tasennuk, flint, goulda, people.
- TCHUKA 'LAKO.** Former Muskoki town. From tchuka, cabin, 'lako, large.
- TCHULA, Mississippi.** From Choctaw chula, fox.
- TEKOA, Alabama.** See Toccoa.
- TENSAS, Louisiana. (TENSAW, Alabama.)** From tribe called Taensa. Meaning never known.
- THLAN HATKI.** Muskoki name of a ridge in Georgia. Means white mountains.
- THLENE OOCHE AUBAULAU.** Old Muskoki town. Means "over the little mountain."

- THLATLO GULGAU.** Former Muskoki town. From t'latlo, fish, gulgau, all (26).
- TIBBEE (TIBBIE),** Mississippi. From Choctaw chief Iti ubi, wood killer.
- TICKFAW,** Alabama. Contracted from Choctaw tickbaw, first, afoha, place of rest.
- TILLATOBA,** Mississippi. From Choctaw tulla tobi a, the white hill top.
- TIPPAH (TIPPO),** Mississippi. From Tippah, wife of Pontotoc, a Chickasaw chief.
- TISHOMINGO,** Mississippi and Oklahoma. From a Chickasaw chief; means chief war king.
- TOBESOFKEE,** Georgia. From Muskoki topi sofki, a bowl of Tom Fuller.
- TOBI,** Mississippi. From Choctaw tohbi, white.
- TOCCOA,** Georgia. (TOCOI, Florida.) From Muskoki for tadpole.
- TOCCOPOLA,** Mississippi. From Choctaw tok kopola, was bitten.
- TOHOPEKA,** Alabama. From Muskoki tuhupki from itu hupki, wooden fence or fort.
- TOHOPEKALIGA.** Lake in Florida. From Seminole tohopiki, fort, liga, site.
- TOKAGALGI.** Old Muskoki town. From tokogalgi, tadpole collection or place.
- TOLAKA,** Oklahoma. From Choctaw i-tola ka, this is where we will settle.
- TOMBIGBEE** river. From Choctaw itumbi ikbi, box or coffin makers.
- TOOMSUBA** creek. From Choctaw toomaha issuba, horse town, or tonuli issuba.
- TOONISUBA,** Mississippi. From Choctaw tonuli, rolling, issuba, horse.
- TOPI SAW,** Mississippi. May be from Choctaw tahpisah, to see now (8).
- TRIMCANE** creek. Choctaw original was oski fakoplih, stripped cane.
- TSALA APOPKA.** Lake in Florida. From Muskoki tsalopopka, cat fish eating place.
- TUBBY,** Mississippi. From Choctaw chief Iti ubbi, Wood Killer.
- TUCKAHAW.** Ancient Muskoki town. Romans records it as meaning "a weed."
- TUCSAWHACHEE,** Georgia. From Muskoki tuksaha, iron weed, hatchi, river.
- TUKPAFKA.** Former Muskoki town. From Muskoki, means rotten wood.
- TUKTU KAGI.** Former Muskoki town. From tuktu, crib, kagi, set up.
- TULA,** Mississippi. Probably from tulla, the peak of a range of hills.
- TULLAHASSEE,** Oklahoma. See Tallahassee.
- TULLAHOMA,** Mississippi. From Choctaw tulli homa, red rock, stone or iron.
- TULLI AISHA.** Former Choctaw town. From Choctaw tulli, rocks, aisha, abound.
- TULSA,** Oklahoma. (TULSE, Alabama.) Formerly Talsi, abbreviated from Talahassi, which see.
- TUMKEEHATCHEE** creek. From Muskoki tumki noise (noisy), hatchi, river.
- TUNCHI PASHOHAH.** Choctaw town. From tunchi, corn, pashohah, handled, marketed.
- TUPASHAW.** Creek in Mississippi. From Choctaw kupasaw, cold.
- TUPELO,** Mississippi, Okla. Corruption of Choctaw tuhpuhah, to call or shout.

- TUSCAHOMA**, Alabama and Oklahoma. From Choctaw tushka, warrior, homa, red.
- TUSCALOOSA**, Alabama. From Indian Chief Tuska Loosa, Black Warrior; loosa black.
- TUSCANOOGA**, Florida. From Seminole tuska, warrior, noogsa, dark red or brown.
- TUSCOLA**, Mississippi. From Choctaw tushka okla, warriors.
- TUSKUMBIA**, Alabama. From Chickasaw chief Tushka Umbachj, Rainmaking Warrior.
- TUSKAWILLA**, Florida. From Muskoki tuska, warriors, wila, white oak.
- TUSKEGEE**, Alabama and Oklahoma. From Muskoki tushkalgi, warriors.
- TUSKOGEE**. Former Muskoki town. From tuska kocha, weather warrior.
- TUTALOSI**. Former Muskoki town. From Muskoki tutalosi, fowl or chicken.
- TYBEE**. Island in Georgia. See Tibbee.
- UIUKUFKI**. River in Oklahoma. From Muskoki ui-wa, water, ukufki, muddy.
- UKTAHA SASSI**. Former Muskoki town. From uktaha, sand, sassi, heap or stretch.
- UPATOIE**, Georgia. From Muskoki upatog "covering spread out" (16).
- WACAHOTA**, Florida. From Mikasuki waca, cow, huta, white. Waca from Spanish vaca.
- WACASASSEE**. River in Florida. From Seminole waca, cow, sassi, range.
- WACO**, Mississippi. From Muskoki waco, a heron.
- WAHALAK**, Mississippi. From Choctaw wahelak, the ground between the fork of streams.
- WAHOO**, Georgia, Florida. From Muskoki uhawhu, the elm (*Ulmus alata*, *T. heterophylla*).
- WAKCHAH NUSIH**. Extant Chickasaw town. Means "to sleep wide apart."
- WAKO KAYI**. Former Muskoki town, from wako, a heron, kayi, a nest, breeding place.
- WAKUDSHI**. Choctaw name of a creek. Means calf; wak, cow, -udshi, diminutive.
- WAKULLA**, Florida. From Seminole. Means "mystery."
- WAMBA**, Mississippi. See Itawamba.
- WAUCHULA**, Florida. From Seminole o-wa, water, chula, fox, fox water.
- WASSAW**. Island in Georgia. From Muskoki waksa, a cow; also called Cow island.
- WAXAHACHIE**, Alabama. From Muskoki waksa, cow, hatchi, river; cow creek.
- WEFANIE**, Georgia. From Muskoki ui-wa, water, fani, turkey.
- WEHADKEE**, Alabama. From Muskoki ui-wa, water, hudki, white, also means lake.
- WEKIWA**. Springs in Florida. From Seminole uiwa, water, kaya, rising, spring.
- WELAKA**, Florida. From Seminole ui-wa hlako, great water, also river of lakes.
- WEOGUFKA**, Alabama. From Muskoki ui-wa, water, gufka, muddy.

- WEOKA**, Alabama. From the Wiwoka, an Alabamu tribe on the Coosa. From Muskoki ui-wa, water, wokis, it is roaring.
- WESOBULGA**, Alabama. From Muskoki weso, sassafras, pulga, thicket.
- WETUMPKA (WITUMKA)**, Florida, Oklahoma. From Muskoki ui-wa, water, tumka, tumbling.
- WEWAHATCHKA**, Florida. From Seminole ui-wa hatchka, lake.
- WEWOKA**. Towns in Oklahoma and Alabama. See Wiwoka.
- WILLACOOCHEE**. Creek and town in Georgia. See Withlacoochee.
- WILLOWHOCKEE**, Florida. Probably from Seminole ui-wa 'laki hotki, long lake.
- WITHLACOOCHEE**, Florida. From Seminole uiwa t'lak-uchi, long, little (narrow) river.
- WOCKAH**. Creek in Alabama. From Muskoki. Means roaring.
- YAGNA ASHOOGAWA**. Choctaw district. From Southern Choctaw, means good land.
- YAHOOOLA**, Georgia. From Yahooola, war cry.
- YALAHA**, Florida. Probably from yalalaha, a quagmire.
- YALOBUSHA**, Mississippi. From Choctaw yalobasha, tadpoles abound.
- YANUBBE**. Creek in Oklahoma. From Chickasaw i-yan-ubi, iron-wood, witch-hazel.
- YAZOO** river. From Choctaw Yashu, a pure place name which has lost its meaning.
- YASHU ISKITINI**. Choctaw name of a creek. Iskitini means small.
- YEMASSEE (YEMASSI)**. Extinct Muskhogean tribe. Said to mean, mild, peaceful.
- YOKAHOCKANY** river. From Choctaw yoka hok ahni, them who had waited.
- YOKNAPATAWPHA** river. From Choctaw yokna patafa, that which ploughs.
- YOCONY**, Mississippi. Probably from Choctaw yo, emphatic particle, koni, skunk.
- YOKENA**, Mississippi. Probably from Choctaw yo kinafa, it is broken down, emphatic.
- YULEE**, Florida. From Hitchiti yuhli, to be blown over.
- YUBA**, Oklahoma. From Hitchiti yubali, behind, in the rear.

ANALYSIS OF THE PLACE NAMES.

Three per cent of the names were used purely as sound agglutinations as they had lost all of their original connotative function. Three per cent of the names are known to have originated from the names of individuals, and seven per cent from the tribal or other groups who were the local residents. Some four and a half per cent of the names expressed the social importance or function of the places bearing them, and about three per cent expressed relative location. Only one and a half per cent of the names embodied expression of the higher sentiments

or of pure fancy. The remaining seventy-eight per cent was made up of names taken from local happenings (7%), from the character of the terrain or some local peculiarity (34%), and (37%) from the names of animals or plants, or the actions of animals. A few of the latter may originally have been personal names. From the relative frequency of the names of the above mentioned types it will be seen that the Muskhogeian geographical nomenclature differs greatly from the types of Anglo-Saxon place names in America by the following characteristics: the high percentage of names describing local features of the terrain and local happenings (over 40%); the much more frequent use of names of animals and plants; the infrequent occurrence of pure place names, of names expressing relative location or social importance, of names expressing fancy and sentiment, and of names taken from individuals and societies. Most of the geographical names used by the white men in America are pure place names, as they are without direct apparent meaning, such as names from the Classics, names imported from Europe, and the Indian names we use. The remainder are mostly names expressing analogies or are derived from the names of individuals or societies.

Characteristics distinguishing the nomenclatorial system of the Muskhogeian peoples from those of other American stocks are: the relatively frequent occurrence of compound substantive names; the infrequent occurrence of inflexional or other grammatical elements in the names; and the rare occurrence of the use of analogy and fanciful resemblances. We naturally expect to find the names derived from nature to depend upon the local fauna and flora. Thus we notice the frequent occurrence of names taken from the aquatic reptilia, particularly the chelonidae, the small turkey, and the catamount (southern "panther").

PERSONAL NAMES.

I give the customs of address and the various kinds of personal names as they are used among the Choctaws, Chickasaws, Muskokis, and Seminoles of the present day. Since the time of earliest contact with Europeans these customs have changed in

only two particulars, neither of which greatly alter the traditional customs for naming and addressing individuals. One of the changes is due to the gradual disappearance of titles of military command, and the other is due to the acquisition of European names, which are used for purposes of business and record but not for intercourse in the tribe. Many Seminoles and some Muskokis have never heard the European names by which they are recorded on the land books.

Among the Muskokis and Seminoles most men have had a series of "names," each name approximately indicating the male's age and social status. These names are of the following kinds: secret birth names; names of infancy and early childhood; nick-names of later childhood; busk or puberty names; busk titles; civil titles, usually of later manhood; and war titles properly so called. Adult men eventually come to be known chiefly by one of their titles. Formerly young men were known by their highest war title, or lacking one, by their highest busk title. Those men not of the warrior class were invariably given busk titles, except that feeble-minded males usually received only a male pubert name. Men who were found to be effeminate or who developed into urnings were not admitted to the annual busks, and instead of male puberty names were frequently given female names or nick-names. These men (some of whom were false hermaphrodites) were collectively called *chobigalgi* by the Muskoki and *hobukakli* by the Choctaws and Chickasaws. Each of the three types of titles had several varieties—not true grades—but of late a few varieties are no longer used. Civil titles were conferred by electing a man for life to one of the town councils. However, up to recently, each town had its ruling gens and only males of that gens could be elected to a seat in its town council. During the centuries just passed, civil titles could be held by those not of the warrior class in both the peace and war towns, but warriors could hold civil titles only in the war towns. Only the war titles implied authority, as the busk titles only indicated social status. Those with civil titles could exercise influence only by council and persuasion. Formerly both the Muskoki tribes and the Choctaw-Chickasaw group had only a gentile form

of government, with inheritance through the female line, but national affairs were transacted by each town concerned electing some of their titled men (chiefs) to the national council. Primatively these councils were called only as the interests of the nation, or part of the nation, demanded. Those who sat in them were usually given a high busk title at the next annual busk. Noted military leaders besides their war titles also received high busk titles. The busks were usually presided over by old men of the shamman class, who were known by busk titles peculiar to themselves. War titles were conferred only by the isti atsigalgi or beloved men of the war towns.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws had secret names, boyhood, and puberty names, but they did not have busk titles. They had only the titles miko (chief), miko ubih (killer chief), mikochohi (great chief) and hopaii (war leader). The names containing humma (homa) implied some superiority. A distinction between war and civil titles was not maintained. In no Muskogean township were two adults known by the same name, but at the national "talks," in war rallies, on hunting parties, etc., it became necessary to distinguish those with the same title. The distinction was effected by using the title as a suffix to the name of the man's sept (clan).

Women had secret birth names, infancy and girlhood names, nick-names, and female puberty names. An adult woman was known by her puberty name, unless it was not commonly known, wherefor she was spoken of by her husband's name. Among the Muskokis the women were usually known by the name of their eldest brother. History tells of a few women who were called chiefs.

The secret names were sacred charms conferred upon the children at the time of birth. They were conferred upon the baby by the maternal grandmother or eldest maternal aunt, or, if necessary, by the mother. The names were usually chosen from the names of plants or birds, as these names were supposed to possess peculiar power to confer good luck. The secret names were withheld from everyone except the mother, who later told it to the child. The name could be changed by the mother or

grown-up child at any time it was thought that the youngster was laboring under an evil charm, or had been looked upon by the evil eye (this latter concept was acquired from the negroes). The change of name was affected—at least by adults—by the person remaining in solitude for a day or more, during which time he performed rites peculiar to himself and intended to drive away the evil influence.

The girls were named by their mothers. They were frequently named after flowers but could be named after anything except an animal. Boyhood names were conferred by the eldest maternal uncle. However, boys were often known by nick-names. Playmates usually called each other by nick-names, by names indicating the position played in the chunki or other game, or by short untranslatable names. As examples of the latter are the Choctaw names Omi, Bolah and Picho. Only nick-names were permitted to refer to personal peculiarities or parts of the body. To call an adult by a nick-name was considered an insult.

Of the Muskoki busk titles only five have survived to modern times. They are the Tassikayas (Warriors), Yaholas (Shouters or Halooers), the Hatshyos (Crazy Ones), the Fisikos (Heartless Ones) and the Imat 'la Tassikayas (Leading Warriors). The titles indicating military command were the Pakatshas (lower war leaders), Tustennugis (assistant battle leaders), and the Tustennugi 'lako (or chief war leader). Each war town had a tustennugi 'lako. The title Miko was a civil title and was usually hereditary. It was held by the principal man of a gens. The Mikos were the real rulers among the Muskokis, but their authority was limited and could be exercised only over those of their own blood. A miko was the head man in the towns of which his gens was the ruling phratrie. On the death of a miko his title went to the eldest surviving son of his eldest sister, provided the town council approved of the latter's fitness.

CUSTOMS OF CONVERSATION.

A man was always addressed by the proper term of relationship if he and the speaker were related by blood. As relation-

ship was traced through the female, a man had only the following blood relatives: his brothers and sisters; his maternal uncles and aunts; only children of his aunts were his cousins; his cousins once removed were female children of his female cousins; only the children of his sisters were his nieces and nephews; he was related to the children of his nieces but not to his nephews' children. A man was not considered related to his children and theoretically could not control them against the wishes of his wife's eldest brother. Still, he and his children addressed each other by the terms "my father" and "my son (daughter)." A man, while living in his wife's home (his home proper being with his phratric), usually addressed the male members of her immediate household by their personal names, but any other relative of his wife was addressed by the term expressing that person's relationship to his wife, prefixed by the term "my wife's." Excepting those women in his wife's immediate household, usually her unmarried or simple-minded sisters, a man never addressed a woman not of his phratric, unless some of her people were present. Should a man meet his intended wife before the respective families had made any marriage arrangements, he could not pay court to her unless some of the girl's relatives were around. A girl when being courted was to try to act as shy as possible, and was not permitted to address her suitor by his name. Women addressed each other by their proper names, sometimes by uncomplimentary epithets, and less frequently by terms of relationship. A woman never addressed a man to whom she was not related by blood. In addressing her male relations she always used the term expressing their blood relationship. All women of a man's phratric were related to him by blood and he could address them by their personal name or by the terms indicating their relationship to him. Among the Muskogis, aged gentlemen called any boy or young man by the term "my son," and they in turn were commonly addressed as "my father" by the young and middle-aged males of the same phratric. It should be remarked that the above customs could be enforced only by social sanction and were not observed at the busk carousals.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW FEMALE NAMES.

Kin-nak-li,	Limping.
Nahotima,	Not translatable.
Tohto Peha,	Red Elm Gathered Up.
Kananah Ohoyo,	Woman Seeking Somebody.
Al-ahnichih Ohoyoh,	Woman Superior Than Others.
Tippah,	Cut Off.
Pakali,	Blossom.
Im-ai-yah,	To Pass By.
Oka Shuah,	Stinking Water.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW BOYHOOD NAMES.

Hohtak Lahba,	Luke Warm (lahba).
Ishki Tahah,	Mother Gone (Orphan).
Oktak Chitoh,	Big Prairie (oktak).
Ish-lah-hin-la,	You Liable to Go.
Oka Chilohofah,	Falling Water (oka).
Tomih Nowa,	Walking in Sunshine.
Hlikuklo Hosh,	The Humming Bird (hlikukhlo).
Ka-nowa,	The Walker.
Lawih,	Being Equal.
Olubih,	To Take by Force.
Ossi Hosh,	The Eagle (ossi).
Tobu Humma,	Made Red (humma).
Yokni Humma,	Red Clay (yokni).

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW PUBERTY NAMES.

Chisha Homa,	Red Post-oak (chisha).
Shakchi Humma,	Red Crawfish (shakchi).
Shulush Humma,	Red Shoes (shulush).
Tanapoh Humma,	Red Gun (tanapoh).
Atoni Yiminta,	Excited Watchman (atoni).
Tuna Pin Achufa,	Our One Weaver (tuna).
Ha-cho-tak-ni,	Snapping Turtle (Peter Prichlin).
Pontotok,	Weed Prairie.
Koi Hosh,	The Panther (koi).
Tuli Hooma,	Red Rock, Iron.
Ahlatah Humma,	Mixed (with) Red.
Ossi Chahlih,	Swift Eagle (ossi).
Ili Shuah,	Dead Stench (shuah).

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW TITLES.

Miko Hopali,	Chief War Leader.
Holubih Miko,	Lieing Chief (miko).
Tushka Chito,	Big Warrior (tushka).
Yoknih, Hopali,	Dirt War Leader.

Iba-nowa Miko,	Chief Walks With Chief.
Pushkush Miko,	Chief Babykin (pushkush).
Ulla Banoh Miko,	Chief Only Child (ulla).
Apakfohlich Ubi,	Run Around Killer.
Naki Homma Hacho,	Crazy Red Arrow (naki).
Himak Ubih,	Today Killer.
Ossi Chalih,	Swift Eagle (ossi).
Tanampo Ubih,	Gun Killer.
Tushka Apela,	Helping Warrior.
Tahpulah Miko,	Shouting Chief.
Pasholih Ubih,	By Hands Killer.
Aiyu-kah Ubih,	Each One Killer.
Tushka Umbachi,	Rainmaker Warrior.
Okla Homa Miko,	Red Land Chief.
Tushka Lusa,	Black Warrior (tushka), Famous chief in time of DeSoto.
Ishi Hotopa,	Beloved Individual (ishi). Chief of Chickasaws in 1820.
Koi Hatshyo,	Crazy Panther. Creek Billy, a Chickasaw with a Muskoki name.
Mingo Homa Ubih,	Red Killer Chief. The highest title among the Choctaws.
Hopoa Miko Himmittah,	The Hungry Young Chief.
Tushako Hopali,	War Chief Warrior; or assistant war leader.
Emisha Taluyah,	Cyrus Harris. Meaning is uncertain.
Yakni Moma Ubih,	All on the Ground Killer; Levi Colbert.
Shikasah Nana Ubih,	Chickasaw Who Kills Anything.
Aboha Kullo Humma,	Red Fort (aboha, house) (kullo, strong).
Miko Amoshuli-ubi,	Chief I Persevere to Kill. Died in 1838.
Pisah Miah-ubi Miko,	Chief to Look for and Kill. John Colbert.
Anumaishmaya Ubih,	Messenger Killer. Pushamataha, Famous Choctaw orator.
Hattak Ubih Humma Okpuloh,	A Bad Red Man (hattak).

MUSKOKI-SEMINOLE BUSK TITLES.

	Seminole.
Katsa Hatshyo,	Crazy Tiger.
Imat 'lá dchi,	Little Leader.
Chiti Yoholo,	Snake Halooer.
Taski Hatshyo,	Crazy Warrior.
Inholata Imat'la,	Jumping Leader.
Halpati Tastennagi,	Alligator.
Fake Lusti Hatshyo,	Crazy Chicken.

Muskokis.

Ifa Hatshyo,	Crazy Dog.
Ifa Tassikaya,	Dog Warrior.

Tsala Imat'la,
Yaha Hatshyo,
Waksi Hatshyo,
Italua Flksiko,
Hutali Imat'la,
Uhktaha Sassi Hatshyo,
Hopu-i H'i'li Yahola,
Kawitalgi Immiko,
Osta Kasihtalgi Immiko,
A-sin Yahola,

Chito Hatshyo,

Catfish Leader.
Crazy Wolf.
Everted Prepuce.
Town Heartless One.
Principal Wind Warrior.
Sandy Place Crazy Chief.
Hollering Handsome Child.
Kawita Busk Assistant.
Busk Log Carrier (not the literal translation)
Black-drink Halooer. Legus Perryman, late
Muskoki ruler.
Crazy Snake. A prominent contemporary
Muskokj,

MUSKOKI-SEMINOLE CIVIL TITLES (NAMES).

Yaholo Miko,
Tassikaya Miko,
Otalki T'luko,
Hutalgi Miko,
Miko Imat'la,
Huli Miko,
Homa T'le Miko,
Inholata Miko,
Kusseta Miko,
T'Lukko Miko,
Ikana Chatl Miko,

Shouting Chief.
Warrior Chief.,
The Great Shamman.
Chief of Wind Gens.
Leader Chief.
War Chief.
Chief Red Arrow.
Jumper Chief.
Head Man of Kusseta Town.
Great King (Ben Perryman).
Head Man of Ikana Chatl (red earth).

MUSKOKI-SEMINOLE WAR TITLES (NAMES).

Yehologi,
Huyani,
Koi Kutchi,
Katsha Lani,
Chufi Hutko,
Tustennuggi,
Lawa Hkaika,
Koi Chatl,
Isti Pakaydsha,
Yaya Tustennuggi,
Sutak'hahki,
Mikko Tustennuggi,
Nukusi Ili Tchapko,
T'luko Tustennuggi,
Hiniha T'luko Hupayi,
Fosowa Losti Tustennuggi,
Apalachukalgi Hu'li Kapitani,

The Cloud.
Blowing.
Wild Panther.
Yellow Tiger.
White Rabbit.
Assistant War Leader.
Creeping in Ambush.
Red Panther (McGillivray).
Principal War Leader.
Wailing War Leader.
Men Fighting in a Line.
Chief Warrior; Captain Tom Tiger.
Long-footed Bear; S. B. Callahan.
Big Warrior; Tiger Tail, a Seminole.
Great Enemy Charmer.
Black Bird Warrior.
War Captain of the Apalatchi.

LITERATURE.

- 1 Adair, James. History of the American Indians. . . . London, 1775.
- 2 American State Papers. Indian Affairs Series. Washington, D. C., 1834, 2 v.
- 3 Bartram, William. Travels through . . . Carolina. . . . Phila., 1791.
- 4 Boyd, Stephen G. Indian Local Names with their Interpretation, 1885.
- 5 Bushnell, D. I. Choctaws of Bayou Lacombe, Bul. 48, Bur. Am. Eth., 1909.
- 6 Catlin. Notes of Eight Years Travels, New York, 1848.
- 7 Coe, C. Red Patriot: the story of the Seminoles, Cincinnati, 1898.
- 8 Cushman, H. History of the Choctaw, Chickasaw . . . Greenville, Tex., 1899.
- 9 Drake, S. G. Aboriginal Races of North America, 15th Ed.
- 10 Gannett, H. Origin of Certain Place Names in the United States, 2nd Ed.
U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin No. 258, Washington, D. C., 1905.
- 11 Gatschet, A. Migration Legends of Creeks, 2 v., Phil., 1884, St. L., 1885.
Idem. Two Ethnographic Maps. Science. Vol. 9, April 29, 1887. 413-14.
- 12 Idem. Maskoki, its Derivation. American Antiquarian. Vol. 2, 171, 1879.
- 13 Idem. Quelques noms géographiques. Rev. de linguist. Vol. 15, 293-99, 1882.
Idem. Report of the Alabama Hist. Commission, 1901. Vol. I, Montgomery.
- 14 Haines, Elijah. The American Indian, 1888.
- 15 Halibert, H. Okla Hannali. Amer. Antiquarian. Vol. XV, No. 3, May, 1893.
Idem. Derivation of Mobile and Alabama. Amer. Anthropol. Vol. 23, 179, 1901.
- 16 Hawkins, B. Sketch of the Creek Country, Georgia Hist. Soc., Savannah.
- 17 Hawkins, J. Names from Indians. Philadelphia Times. Feb. 2, 1898.
- 18 Hodge, F. Handbook of the Indians; Bul. 30, Bur. Am. Eth., Washington, 1907-08.
- 19 Jones. Antiquities of the Southern Indians, New York, 1873.
- 20 Le Page du Pratz. Histoire de la Louisiane. Paris, 1758, 3 v., 16-mo.
- 21 Lippincott. New Gazetter. Heilprin. Phil., J. B. Lippincott Co., 1911.
- 22 McCauley, Clay. Seminole Indians of Florida. 5th Rep. Bur. Am. Eth.
- 23 McKinney, T. Indian Missionary, Vol. 3, No. 7, p. 3, Atoka, July, 1887.
- 24 Moore-Willson, Minnie. Seminoles of Florida. N. Y., Moffat, 1911, 8-vo.
- 25 Morgan, L. H. Ancient Society, N. Y., Henry Holt, 1879.
- 26 Picket, A. Hist. of Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. Charleston, 1851.
- 27 Pike, A. Manuscript on Muskoki Names in Bur. Am. Eth., 4 leaves, 4-to.
- 28 Pilling, J. Bibliography of Muskhogeian Languages. Bul. 9, Bur. Am. Eth.
- 29 Pope. Tour through the southern . . . territories. Richmond, 1792.
- 30 Schoolcraft. Description of Aboriginal American Names.
- 31 Schoolcraft. Observations. . . . Vol. III, pp. 501-09, 1854, 4-to.
- 32 Schoolcraft. Observations. . . . Vol. IV, pp. 380-81, 4-to.
- 33 Swan, C. In Schoolcraft, Observations. . . . Vol. V, pp. 251-83, 1855.
- 34 Swanton, J. Indian Tribes. . . . Mississippi. Bul. 43, Bur. Amer. Eth., 1911.
- 35 Warren, H. In Public. Mississippi Hist. Soc., Vol. VIII, pp. 555-70.
- 36 Wheeler, H. In Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. Editions 1864 to 1886.

F929.4

T672

53197

**BULLETINS OF THE
HERVAS LABORATORIES OF
AMERICAN LINGUISTICS**

Bulletin No. 1 Bibliographies of Lesser North American Linguistic Families.

Bulletin No. 2 Source-book of Muskogean Archaeology and Ethnology.

Bulletin No. 3 Proper Names from the Muskogean Languages.

Bulletin No. 4 Relationships of the Chitimachan Linguistic Family

Bulletin No. 5 Grammatical and Lexical Notes on the Keres Language (Acoma-Laguna Dialect) of the Keresan Stock.